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6 IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
7 FOR THE DISTRICT OF ARIZONA  
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9 Richard Martinez,  
10 Petitioner,  
11 vs.  
12 Charles L Ryan, et al.,  
13 Respondents.  
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No. CV 13-00133-TUC-JGZ (BPV)

**REPORT AND  
RECOMMENDATION**

15 On July 16, 2013, Petitioner, Richard Martinez, an inmate confined in the Arizona  
16 State Prison Complex Eyman – Browning Unit in Florence, Arizona, filed a *pro se*  
17 Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus by a Person in State Custody, pursuant to Title 28,  
18 U.S.C. § 2254, with several exhibits attached<sup>1</sup>. (Doc. 1.)<sup>2</sup> Respondents have filed an  
19 answer to the petition (“Answer”) with exhibits A through SS attached. (Docs. 20-22.)  
20 Pursuant to this Court’s order, Respondents have also filed a supplemental answer  
21 (“Supplemental Answer”) addressing Ground Four of the Petition. On May 6, 2014,  
22 Petitioner filed a reply (“Reply”). (Doc. 28).  
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26 <sup>1</sup> The exhibits attached to the Petition, while not labeled, are sequentially  
27 numbered with handwritten page numbers in the lower right hand corner of each  
28 document. The Magistrate Judge refers to this number in identifying Petitioner’s exhibits.

<sup>2</sup> “Doc.” refers to the documents in this Court’s file.

1 Pursuant to the Rules of Practice of this Court, this matter was referred to  
2 Magistrate Judge Bernardo P. Velasco for a Report and Recommendation. (Doc. 5.)

3 For the reasons discussed below, the Magistrate Judge recommends that the  
4 District Court enter an order DISMISSING the Petition.  
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6 **I. FACTUAL AND PROCEDURAL BACKGROUND**

7 **A. Plea agreement and sentencing**

8 On January 7, 2008 an indictment was returned by the grand jurors of Pima  
9 County in Arizona Superior Court, in cause number CR 20080065, charging Petitioner  
10 with several counts of armed robbery, aggravated assault with a deadly weapon, and  
11 possession of a deadly weapon by a prohibited possessor, arising from Petitioner's  
12 robbery of a bank by on December 17, 2007, and Petitioner's robbery of a fast-food  
13 restaurant on December 27, 2007.<sup>3</sup> See Ex. E, at 2; Ex. J, at 2. The State conceded  
14 Petitioner's arguments that he was denied a substantial procedural right during the State's  
15 presentation to the grand jury, and voluntarily remanded the case to the Grand Jury for a  
16 redetermination of probable cause. See *id*; Ex. J, at 2. Petitioner later argued that he  
17 objected to the voluntary remand, see Ex. H, at 3; Ex. J at 2; Ex. M at 4, though the trial  
18 court characterized the remand issue as having been resolved "without objection," see Ex.  
19 J, at 2.  
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24 On April 8, 2004 a second indictment was returned charging Petitioner with four  
25 counts of armed robbery, seven counts of aggravated assault with a deadly weapon and  
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27 <sup>3</sup> While there is a minor discrepancy between the charges on which the State  
28 alleged Petitioner was indicted in the original indictment, because the original indictment  
is not in the record, and because the

1 two counts of possession of a deadly weapon by a prohibited possessor. Ex. A, Reporter's  
2 Transcript ("R.T.") at 16, 19; Ex. B. The State filed allegations of dangerous nature of the  
3 offense, prior convictions, and commission of a felony while on probation, parole, or  
4 other release. Ex. B.

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6 Petitioner pled guilty to the indictment with the dangerous nature allegation. Ex.  
7 A, R.T. 10/07/08, at 3–4, 7–9, 14–25; Exs. B-C. As part of the plea<sup>4</sup>, the State agreed: (1)  
8 not to recommend consecutive or concurrent sentences, (2) to dismiss the allegation of  
9 prior convictions for the repetitive offender sentencing provisions; and (3) to dismiss  
10 other pending charges in Pima County Superior Court Number CR-20080113 at the time  
11 of sentencing. Ex. A, R.T. 10/07/08, at 3–4; Ex. C, at 1. At the change of plea hearing,  
12 the trial court told Martinez that he would have to pay an undetermined amount of  
13 restitution to the victims, including Wells Fargo Bank, and that he faced a potential fine  
14 of \$270,000. Ex. A, R.T. 10/07/08, at 11–12.

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17 At the sentencing hearing on November 14, 2008, the State recommended  
18 consecutive sentences. Ex. D, R.T. 11/14/08, at 3, 6–10; *see* Ex. E, at 2–3. Defense  
19 counsel did not object. *See* Ex. D, R.T. 11/14/08, at 11–17. The trial court sentenced  
20 Martinez to a total term of 21 years in prison and ordered that he pay \$6,622 in restitution  
21 to Wells Fargo Bank. *Id.* at 18–19; Ex. F, at 3–5.) All sentences were for the statutory  
22 presumptive term, but the trial court ordered that the sentences for the fast-food restaurant  
23 robbery be served consecutive to the sentences for the bank robbery. *See* Ex. D, R.T.

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27 <sup>4</sup> Although Petitioner refers throughout to the state's breach of the plea agreement,  
28 because Petitioner pled to the indictment, there is no formal plea agreement signed by the  
parties and submitted to the court.

1 11/14/08, at 18–19; Ex. F, at 3–5. Thus, Martinez was sentenced to concurrent prison  
2 terms of 10.5 years each for three counts of armed robbery, 7.5 years each for three  
3 counts of aggravated assault, and 2.5 years for one count of weapons misconduct, for the  
4 December 17 bank robbery. Ex. D, R.T. 11/14/08, at 18; Ex. F, at 3–5. The court also  
5 sentenced Martinez to concurrent prison terms (but consecutive to the bank robbery) of  
6 10.5 years for one count of armed robbery, 7.5 years each for four counts of aggravated  
7 assault, and 2.5 years for one count of weapons misconduct for the fast-food restaurant  
8 robbery. Ex. D, R.T. 11/14/08, at 18; Ex. F, at 3–5.  
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11 B. First petition for post-conviction relief

12 On December 15, 2008, Petitioner initiated a state post-conviction relief (“PCR”)   
13 proceeding by filing a notice of post-conviction relief.<sup>5</sup> Ex. G. Petitioner’s PCR petition  
14 alleged three grounds for relief: “(1) the prosecutor agreed that he would not argue for  
15 consecutive sentences, but at sentencing, argued for consecutive sentences; (2) there was  
16 not a lawful indictment to which Martinez could plead guilty; and/or (3) trial counsel was  
17 ineffective in failing to object to the foregoing, and Martinez suffered prejudice.” Ex. H.  
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20 The trial court heard argument on the petition and issued a ruling on October 27,  
21 2009, finding the State did in fact breach its plea agreement by requesting consecutive  
22 sentences. Ex. J. at 2. On this issue, the trial court granted relief and ordered Petitioner to  
23 be resentenced in front of another judge. Ex. J. at 3. The trial court found the remaining  
24 two issues to be without merit, as Petitioner had received the relief he requested when the  
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27 <sup>5</sup> This first petition for post-conviction relief proceeding, following judgment and  
28 conviction pursuant to a guilty plea, is known as Petitioner’s “of-right” PCR proceeding.  
See Rule 32.1, Ariz.R.Crim.P.

1 matter was remanded to the Grand Jury, and nothing in the facts of the case indicated that  
2 the trial court would have dismissed the indictment with prejudice but for the State's  
3 voluntary remand. *Id.* The trial court further found no ineffectiveness of counsel, as the  
4 failure to object to the remand resulted in no prejudice to Petitioner, and the alleged  
5 ineffectiveness at sentencing was addressed by the grant of re-sentencing. *Id.*  
6 Additionally, the trial court found no factual basis to support Petitioner's argument that  
7 defense counsel should have argued to the Court that the detective testified intentionally  
8 falsely to the first Grand Jury. *Id.* Finally, the trial court denied Petitioner's request to  
9 withdraw from the plea, finding that Petitioner failed to show any manifest injustice that  
10 would justify a withdrawal from the plea agreement. *Id.* at 4.  
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12  
13 On October 27, 2009, Petitioner filed a notice to the parties that he was rejecting  
14 the re-sentencing remedy. Ex. N. Because Petitioner objected to the trial court's denial of  
15 his request to withdraw his plea, on November 6, 2009, the trial court stayed Petitioner's  
16 re-sentencing to allow Petitioner to file a petition for review with the Arizona Court of  
17 Appeals. *See* Ex. K, L. The trial court subsequently denied several motions filed by  
18 Petitioner requesting that he be allowed to remain in the Pima County Jail because he  
19 required the use of the law library. *See* Exs. O, Q. The trial court also denied Petitioner's  
20 motion to order his attorney to file a petition for review or appoint him new counsel,  
21 finding that Petitioner and his attorney disagreed on tactics, but that Petitioner failed to  
22 show ineffective assistance of counsel ("IAC") or grounds for appointment of new  
23 counsel, but granted an extension of time to allow Petitioner to file a *pro se* petition for  
24 review with the technical assistance of appointed counsel. Ex. Q at 3-4  
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1 On March 4, 2010, Petitioner filed a *pro se* petition for review, arguing that (1) the  
2 trial court abused its discretion by failing to dismiss the indictment with prejudice, (2) by  
3 denying Petitioner's request to withdraw from the plea agreement, and (3) by ruling that  
4 trial counsel was not ineffective at sentencing. Ex. M. The appellate court granted review  
5 but denied relief in a memorandum decision filed on August 17, 2010. Ex. R. The  
6 appellate court ruled that the trial court had not abused its discretion in ordering a re-  
7 sentencing, and that it would not consider any claim that the trial court abused its  
8 discretion in denying Petitioner's request to dismiss the indictment with prejudice  
9 because Petitioner made no such request in his PCR. *Id.* at ¶ 5 and n.2. The appellate also  
10 found that, while Petitioner's challenge to the grand jury proceedings was without merit,  
11 it was also waived by his guilty plea and therefore was precluded. *Id.* at ¶ 7.  
12 Additionally, the appellate court rejected Petitioner's argument that he "should be  
13 allowed to withdraw from the plea agreement" because he "did not receive[] the benefit"  
14 of the state's bargain, finding that the trial court's direction that Petitioner be re-  
15 sentenced by a different judge was an appropriate response to that assertion. *Id.* at ¶ 8.  
16 Petitioner filed no further petition for review, and the mandate issued on September 23,  
17 2010. *See* Ex. CC, at 3.

22  
23 C. Second petition for post-conviction relief

24 On September 20, 2010, Petitioner filed a second notice of PCR. Ex. S. On  
25 November 18, 2010, Petitioner filed his second petition for post-conviction relief in cause  
26 number CR-20080065, raising six grounds for relief. Ex. Z In his *pro se* PCR, Petitioner  
27 argued that (1) the state had violated its agreement not to allege prior convictions at  
28

1 sentencing and (2) had violated its agreement to dismiss CR-20080113; (3) the factual  
2 basis determination was incorrect; (4) the trial court deviated from the terms of the plea  
3 agreement; (5) the trial court improperly imposed restitution; and (6) PCR counsel was  
4 ineffective in failing to diligently pursue these issues. Ex. Z. Petitioner requested that the  
5 trial court grant him relief and allow him to withdraw from the plea agreement. *Id.* The  
6 trial court found that the issue of whether the Petitioner is allowed to withdraw from his  
7 plea had been finally adjudicated on the merits on appeal and was therefore precluded  
8 under Rule 32.2(a)(2)<sup>6</sup>, and not ripe under Rule 32.4(a) because the Petitioner had not yet  
9 been judged and sentenced. Ex. AA. Accordingly, the trial court denied the second PCR.  
10 *Id.*

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13 On December 13, 2010, Petitioner filed a petition for review of the trial court's  
14 denial of his second PCR. Ex. BB. Petitioner argued that his claims should not be  
15 precluded because they had not been adjudicated on the merits. *Id.* at 2. In addition to the  
16 claim he had raised in the second PCR, that his first PCR counsel<sup>7</sup> was ineffective,  
17 Petitioner also argued that trial counsel was also ineffective for failing to object to five  
18 claims of trial error, and for advising Petitioner to plead guilty to the indictment knowing  
19 that the firearm did not function. *Id.* at 1, 4.

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22 The appellate court granted review and relief in part in an opinion decision on  
23 March 31, 2011. Ex. FF. The appellate court found that Petitioner was precluded from  
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27 <sup>6</sup> Although the trial court cited to the Arizona Rules of Evidence, it is evident that  
the court intended to cite to Arizona Rules of Criminal Procedure.

28 <sup>7</sup> For clarification purposes, the Court notes that Petitioner refers to counsel  
representing him in his of-right PCR as "appellate counsel."

1 claiming the state breached its plea agreement by relying on his previous convictions  
2 when it argued in support of consecutive sentences because this allegation was  
3 encompassed by his previous claim raised in his of-right PCR. Ex. FF at ¶ 7, citing Rule  
4 32.2(a)(2), Ariz.R.Crim.P. The appellate court also found Petitioner's claims that other  
5 errors occurred at his change-of-plea and sentencing hearings precluded, including his  
6 allegation that trial counsel was ineffective in omitting material information when  
7 providing the factual bases for Petitioner's guilty pleas, because they could have been  
8 raised in Petitioner's of-right PCR but were not. *Id.* at ¶ 8, citing Rule 32.2(a)(3). Finally,  
9 the appellate court addressed Petitioner's claim of ineffective assistance of PCR counsel,  
10 finding the claim was not precluded or premature. *Id.* at ¶¶ 9-10. Explaining that IAC  
11 claims should be addressed to the discretion of the trial court, the appellate court  
12 expressed no opinion on the merits of Petitioner's claim, and remanded the case for  
13 further proceedings. *Id.* at ¶¶ 12-13. After Petitioner filed his fourth PCR raising the same  
14 claims, the trial court addressed the appellate court's directions on remand in conjunction  
15 with consideration of the fourth PCR. *See* Section G, below.

20 D. Proceedings concerning cause number CR-20080113

21 On March 22, 2010, in response to a request from Petitioner to dismiss the charges  
22 under CR-20080113, the re-sentencing judge confirmed that, based on the Court's  
23 official AGAVE system, cause number CR 20080113 was dismissed with prejudice on  
24 November 14, 2008. Ex. W; Petition at 86, 88.

25 On July 15, 2010, after Petitioner filed a notice of PCR, and a motion to compel  
26 the judge to rule on the notice, seeking dismissal of the charges in CR 20080113, the re-  
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1 sentencing court recognized that the court's previous order, stating the charges had  
2 already been dismissed, was in error. Ex. X; Petition at 89, 94. The court granted  
3 Petitioner's motion to dismiss prosecution, and dismissed all charges in CR-20080113  
4 with prejudice. Ex. X, at 2.

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6 Additionally, the court granted a motion filed by Petitioner challenging the  
7 remittance of money seized under CR-20080113 to restitution, fines and fees in CR-  
8 20080065. *Id.*; see Petition at 81-84, 92-93. The court dismissed the notice of PCR as an  
9 improper vehicle for raising such claims because Petitioner had not been convicted under  
10 CR-20080113. *Id.*

11  
12 E. Re-sentencing

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14 On October 1, 2010, upon receipt of the mandate from the appellate court denying  
15 the petition for review from the first PCR, the trial court recused itself from any further  
16 proceedings, and the case was referred to a judge in another division for re-sentencing.  
17 Exs. T, U. On October 21, 2010, the re-sentencing judge denied Petitioner's motion to  
18 withdraw from the guilty plea, and, on November 4, 2010, denied a motion for  
19 reconsideration of that order. Ex. V. On November 1, 2010, Petitioner filed a motion for  
20 a sentencing date and, on December 1, 2010, the trial court appointed counsel. *See* Ex.  
21 CC, at 2.  
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23  
24 On June 29, 2011, the trial court granted Petitioner's request for change of judge,  
25 and motion to withdraw attorney, ordering appointed counsel to remain on as advisory  
26 counsel. Ex. GG. Petitioner was re-sentenced on November 14, 2011. Ex. JJ. Petitioner  
27 again moved to withdraw from the plea agreement based on the state's breach of the plea  
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1 agreement, the insufficiency of the indictment, and the failure of counsel and the court to  
2 advise him of restitution. *See* Ex. KK, R.T. 11/11/11, at 5-9. The trial court denied the  
3 motion. Ex. II. The court re-sentenced Petitioner, again imposing presumptive terms on  
4 all counts, with the counts arising from the first robbery to run consecutive to the counts  
5 arising from the second robbery. *See* Ex. JJ; Ex. KK, R.T.11/11/11 at 11-13. The court  
6 also ordered restitution to Wells Fargo Bank in the amount of \$6,622.  
7

8 F. Third petition for post-conviction relief  
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10 On January 25, 2011, Petitioner filed a notice of post-conviction relief. Ex. CC.  
11 Petitioner raised two issues in the PCR, filed on February 8, 2011: (1) the trial court  
12 should comply with the court of appeals mandate ordering the trial court to re-sentence  
13 the defendant; and (2) both PCR counsel were ineffective in their lack of diligence. Ex.  
14 DD. The trial court denied the PCR, noting that Petitioner was scheduled to be re-  
15 sentenced on February 28, 2011, and that as previously stated, Petitioner could not file a  
16 PCR at this time. Ex. EE.  
17

18 G. Fourth petition for post-conviction relief  
19

20 On August 5, 2011, Petitioner filed a fourth<sup>8</sup> PCR arguing that he should be  
21 permitted to withdraw from the plea agreement because (1) the state agreed to dismiss  
22 CR-20080113 at sentencing but did not; (2) the trial court incorrectly determined the  
23 factual basis for entry of the guilty plea; (3) the trial court deviated from the terms of the  
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27 <sup>8</sup> The newly assigned trial court, perhaps unaware of the petition filed on February  
28 8, 2011 or because the trial court noted that Petitioner was not allowed to file a PCR at  
that time, refers to this petition in its ruling as the third PCR, though it is in fact the  
fourth.

1 plea agreement; (4) PCR counsel was ineffective in failing to diligently pursue these  
2 claims. Ex. HH. The newly assigned trial judge determined that the claims in this petition  
3 raised the same arguments as in the second PCR, and, based on the appellate court's  
4 ruling, considered only the claims "in relation to whether [Petitioner's] Rule 32 counsel  
5 was ineffective for failing to raise them in his first of-right petition. Ex. II at 2. The trial  
6 court addressed Petitioner's IAC claims and found them meritless. *Id.* at 3-4

7  
8 On November 18, 2011, Petitioner filed a petition for review of the trial court's  
9 denial of his PCR. Ex. LL. The court of appeals granted review but denied relief in a  
10 memorandum decision on March 15, 2012. Ex. MM. The appellate court found  
11 Petitioner's claim that he should be allowed to withdraw from the plea agreement  
12 because of the state's breach of the agreement precluded. *Id.* at ¶ 5, citing Rule  
13 32.2(a)(3), Ariz.R.Crim.P. The appellate court found Petitioner's claim that the trial court  
14 improperly imposed restitution at his first sentencing as moot. *Id.* at ¶ 6. To the extent  
15 Petitioner was seeking to challenge the restitution ordered at re-sentencing, the appellate  
16 court found the claim non-cognizable because it could not characterize the petition below  
17 as a petition for PCR from his new sentence "because it would be impossibly premature."  
18 *Id.* Finally, as to the IAC claims Petitioner argued in his petition for review, the appellate  
19 court noted that Petitioner failed to explain how his "of-right Rule 32" counsel's  
20 performance fell below prevailing professional norms or how he was prejudiced by any  
21 purportedly deficient performance. *Id.* at ¶ 7, citing Rule 32.9(c)(1)(iv), Ariz.R.Crim.P.  
22 As to rulings on IAC by the trial court that Petitioner did not address on review, the  
23 appellate court declined to address them. *Id.* at ¶ 7, citing Rule 32.9(c)(1)(ii),  
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Ariz.R.Crim.P.

H. Fifth petition for post-conviction relief

On February 17, 2012, Petitioner filed a notice of PCR. Ex. NN. On March 21, 2012, Petitioner filed his fifth PCR<sup>9</sup>, arguing that he should be allowed to withdraw from his plea agreement because: (1) the trial court deviated from the stipulated terms of the plea agreement; and (2) the trial court improperly imposed restitution. Ex. NN. On June 6, 2012, the trial court summarily dismissed the fifth PCR, finding that the claims were precluded. *Id.* at 3, citing Rule 32.2(a), Ariz.R.Crim.P. On June 18, 2012, Petitioner filed a petition for review of the trial court's summary dismissal of his fifth PCR. Ex. QQ. On September 13, 2012, the appellate court granted review of the petition, but denied relief in a memorandum decision. Ex. RR. The appellate court found that the Petitioner's claims relating to the state's failure to timely dismiss another indictment against him and the court's decision to dismiss the indictment and order re-sentencing were precluded. *Id.* at ¶ 4, citing Rule 32.2(a)(2), Ariz.R.Crim.P. The appellate court further found that Petitioner was not precluded from raising a claim about the propriety of the trial court's imposition of restitution at his re-sentencing, but found the claim meritless. *Id.* at ¶¶ 5 – 8. On February 12, 2013, the Arizona Supreme Court denied further review. Ex. SS.

I. Federal habeas

Petitioner delivered his federal habeas petition to prison authorities on March 5,

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<sup>9</sup> The trial court refers to this as his fourth PCR, while it is in fact Petitioner's fifth PCR.

1 2013. (Doc. 1) at 11.<sup>10</sup> Petitioner presents four grounds in the Petition in support of his  
2 request for habeas relief: In Grounds One, Two, and Three Petitioner alleges that his  
3 post-conviction relief counsel was ineffective in his of-right PCR proceedings, in  
4 violation of his Fifth, Sixth, and Fourteenth Amendment rights for, respectively: (1)  
5 failing to challenge the State's allegation that Petitioner had prior convictions during  
6 sentencing; (2) failing to argue that the State did not dismiss cause number CR-  
7 20080113; and (3) failing to challenge the restitution order. In Ground Four, he claims his  
8 Fifth, Sixth, and Fourteenth Amendment rights were violated when the trial court  
9 deviated from the plea agreement and denied his motion to withdraw from the plea  
10 agreement and his petition for post-conviction relief.  
11

## 12 **II. DISCUSSION**

### 13 **A. The petition is timely.**

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15 A one year period of limitation shall apply to an application for writ of habeas  
16 corpus by a person in custody pursuant to the judgment of a State court. 28 U.S.C. §  
17 2244(d)(1).  
18

19  
20 Under the AEDPA, a state prisoner must generally file a petition for writ of habeas  
21 corpus within one year from "the date on which the judgment became final by the  
22 conclusion of direct review or the expiration of time for seeking such review[.]" 28  
23 U.S.C. § 2244(d)(1)(A). "The time during which a properly filed application for state  
24 post-conviction or other collateral review with respect to the pertinent judgment or claim  
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27 <sup>10</sup> Although this assertion is found at page eleven of the form Petition, because the  
28 pages of the Petition are distributed among the exhibits, it can most easily be found by  
reference to this Court's CM/ECF numbering system, at Doc. 1-7, p.19.

1 is pending shall not be counted toward any period of limitation[.]” 28 U.S.C. §  
2 2244(d)(2).

3 Petitioner had until one year after his conviction and sentence became final to file  
4 his federal petition. Respondents do not contest the timeliness of the Petition. Upon  
5 review of the state-court record, the Court finds that, pursuant to the AEDPA, the Petition  
6 is timely.  
7

8 B. The claims are procedurally defaulted.  
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10 A writ of habeas corpus may not be granted unless it appears that a petitioner has  
11 exhausted all available state court remedies. 28 U.S.C. § 2254(b)(1); *see also Coleman v.*  
12 *Thompson*, 501 U.S. 722, 731 (1991). To exhaust state remedies, a petitioner must “fairly  
13 present” the operative facts and the federal legal theory of his claims to the state's highest  
14 court in a procedurally appropriate manner. *O’Sullivan v. Boerckel*, 526 U.S. 838, 848  
15 (1999); *Anderson v. Harless*, 459 U.S. 4, 6 (1982); *Picard v. Connor*, 404 U.S. 270, 277–  
16 78 (1971).  
17

18 “To exhaust one’s state court remedies in Arizona, a petitioner must first raise the  
19 claim in a direct appeal or collaterally attack his conviction in a petition for post-  
20 conviction relief pursuant to Rule 32 [Arizona Rules of Criminal Procedure].” *Roettgen v.*  
21 *Copeland*, 33 F.3d 36, 38 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1994). The failure to exhaust subjects the Petitioner to  
22 dismissal. *Gutierrez v. Griggs*, 695 F.2d 1195 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1983).  
23

24 A habeas petitioner's claims may be precluded from federal review in two ways.  
25 First, a claim may be procedurally defaulted in federal court if it was actually raised in  
26 state court but found by that court to be defaulted on state procedural grounds. *Coleman*,  
27  
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1 501 U.S. at 729–30. Second, a claim may be procedurally defaulted if the petitioner failed  
2 to present it in state court and “the court to which the petitioner would be required to  
3 present his claims in order to meet the exhaustion requirement would now find the claims  
4 procedurally barred.” *Coleman*, 501 U.S. at 735 n. 1; *see also Ortiz v. Stewart*, 149 F.3d  
5 923, 931 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1998) (stating that the district court must consider whether the claim  
6 could be pursued by any presently available state remedy). If no remedies are currently  
7 available pursuant to Rule 32, the claim is “technically” exhausted but procedurally  
8 defaulted. *Coleman*, 501 U.S. at 732, 735 n. 1; *see also Gray v. Netherland*, 518 U.S.  
9 152, 161-62 (1996).

12 In Arizona, claims not previously presented to the state courts on either direct  
13 appeal or collateral review are generally barred from federal review because any attempt  
14 to return to state court to present them would be futile unless the claims fit into a narrow  
15 range of exceptions. *See* Ariz.R.Crim.P. 32.1(d)-(h), 32.2(a) (precluding claims not raised  
16 on direct appeal or in prior post-conviction relief petitions), 32.4(a) (time bar), 32.9(c)  
17 (petition for review must be filed within thirty days of trial court’s decision). Because  
18 these rules have been found to be consistently and regularly followed, and because they  
19 are independent of federal law, either their specific application to a claim by an Arizona  
20 court, or their operation to preclude a return to state court to exhaust a claim, will  
21 procedurally bar subsequent review of the merits of such a claim by a federal habeas  
22 court. *Stewart v. Smith*, 536 U.S. 856, 860 (2002); *Ortiz v. Stewart*, 149 F.3d 923, 931–32  
23 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1998) (Rule 32, Ariz.R.Crim.P. is strictly followed); *State v. Mata*, 185 Ariz 319,  
24 334-35 (1996) (waiver and preclusion rules strictly applied in PCR proceedings).

1  
2 Because the doctrine of procedural default is based on comity, not jurisdiction,  
3 federal courts retain the power to consider the merits of procedurally defaulted claims.  
4 *Reed v. Ross*, 468 U.S. 1, 9 (1984). However, the Court will not review the merits of a  
5 procedurally defaulted claim unless a petitioner demonstrates legitimate cause for the  
6 failure to properly exhaust the claim in state court and prejudice from the alleged  
7 constitutional violation, or shows that a fundamental miscarriage of justice would result if  
8 the claim were not heard on the merits in federal court. *Coleman*, 501 U.S. at 750.  
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11 Cause is defined as a "legitimate excuse for the default," and prejudice is defined  
12 as "actual harm resulting from the alleged constitutional violation." *Thomas v. Lewis*, 945  
13 F.2d 1119, 1123 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1991); *see Murray v. Carrier*, 477 U.S. 478, 488 (1986) (a  
14 showing of cause requires a petitioner to show that "some objective factor external to the  
15 defense impeded counsel's efforts to comply with the State's procedural rule"). Prejudice  
16 need not be addressed if a petitioner fails to show cause. *Thomas*, 945 F.2d at 1123 n.10.  
17 To bring himself within the narrow class of cases that implicate a fundamental  
18 miscarriage of justice, a petitioner "must come forward with sufficient proof of his actual  
19 innocence" *Sistrunk v. Armenakis*, 292 F.3d 669, 672-73 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2002) (internal  
20 quotation marks and citations omitted), which can be shown when "a petitioner 'presents  
21 evidence of innocence so strong that a court cannot have confidence in the outcome of  
22 the trial unless the court is also satisfied that the trial was free of nonharmless  
23 constitutional error.'" *Id.* at 673 (quoting *Schlup v. Delo*, 513 U.S. 298, 316 (1995)).  
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1                                   1.       *Ground One*

2           Petitioner asserts in Ground One of the Petition that counsel in his of-right PCR  
3 proceeding was ineffective for failing to argue that the state breached its agreement by  
4 arguing Petitioner's prior convictions at sentencing. Respondents assert that although  
5 Ground One is technically exhausted, it was not fairly presented to the Arizona Court of  
6 Appeals, and is thus procedurally defaulted. The undersigned agrees. Alternatively, the  
7 claim is without merit.  
8

9           Petitioner first presented Ground One in his second PCR petition, which was  
10 denied by the trial court as precluded and not ripe for review. Ex. AA, at 2. Petitioner  
11 argued to the appellate court on review that he was not precluded from raising this IAC  
12 claim and that it was not immature. Ex. BB at 5. The court of appeals agreed and  
13 remanded for consideration by the trial court of Petitioner's first PCR proceeding IAC  
14 claims. (Ex. BB, at 5; Ex. FF, at ¶ 9 - ¶ 13.) Petitioner now argues that it is not  
15 procedurally defaulted because he argued the claim in his second petition, but the trial  
16 court failed to consider the issue as directed on remand. *See* Reply, at 2. Immediately  
17 after remand and reassignment of Petitioner's case to a different division, Petitioner filed  
18 a fourth petition re-alleging that his of-right PCR counsel was ineffective, but failed to  
19 argue the specific IAC issue raised in Ground One. *See* Ex. HH. Upon consideration, the  
20 trial court found all of the IAC claims raised in the petition without merit. The trial court  
21 stated that the second PCR and the fourth PCR raised the same claims. Ground One,  
22 however, was asserted in Petitioner's second PCR, but not the fourth PCR. Nonetheless,  
23 Petitioner did not raise the claim to the court of appeals upon review of the trial court's  
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1 denial of his IAC claims on the merits. Neither did Petitioner request that the trial court  
2 act on the mandate alone and issue a ruling on the Ground One issue raised in his second  
3 PCR. Petitioner's failure to re-raise the issue after remand prevented the appellate court  
4 from reviewing the claim, and thus the claim remained unexhausted. *Cf. Mehrok v.*  
5 *Holder*, 542 Fed.Appx. 610 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2013).  
6

7 Petitioner did not argue the IAC issue in Ground One in his petition for review  
8 from the fourth PCR, although he raised other IAC claims regarding his of-right PCR  
9 counsel. The court of appeals denied relief on review, stating it would decline to review  
10 any IAC claims that the Petitioner did not raise on review. Accordingly, the court  
11 declined to consider his arguments. (*Id.*, citing Ariz. R. Crim. P. 32.9(c)(1)(iv)).  
12 Therefore, this claim was not "fairly presented" to the Arizona Court of Appeals, and as a  
13 result, is technically exhausted but procedurally defaulted.  
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16 In Arizona, claims not previously presented to the state courts on either direct  
17 appeal or collateral review are generally barred from federal review because any attempt  
18 to return to state court to present them would be futile unless the claims fit into a narrow  
19 range of exceptions. *See* Ariz.R.Crim.P. 32.1(d)-(h), 32.2(a) (precluding claims not raised  
20 on direct appeal or in prior post-conviction relief petitions), 32.4(a) (time bar), 32.9(c)  
21 (petition for review must be filed within thirty days of trial court's decision). Petitioner's  
22 claim does not fit within any exception and, therefore, return to the state courts would be  
23 futile and the claim is barred from federal review. *Stewart*, 536 U.S. at 860; *Ortiz*, 149  
24 F.3d at 931-32; *Mata*, 185 Ariz 319, 334-35. Thus, this claim is "technically exhausted"  
25 but procedurally defaulted. Because Petitioner has shown neither cause nor prejudice, nor  
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1 actual innocence, to excuse his failure to exhaust his claims in the state courts, this Court  
2 cannot address them. *Murray*, 477 U.S. at 488; *Peterson v. Lampert*, 319 F.3d 1153, 1156  
3 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2003).

4 Alternatively, even if the Court were to consider the merits of this claim, as  
5 Respondents correctly explain, Petitioner has failed to demonstrate any prejudice because  
6 any error Petitioner alleged occurred during sentencing, and subsequently any error that  
7 his PCR counsel failed to raise, was not present during re-sentencing. Accordingly, the  
8 Magistrate Judge recommends the District Court dismiss Ground One of the Petition as  
9 procedurally defaulted, or, alternatively, deny the Petition on the merits with respect to  
10 Ground One.

## 11 2. *Grounds Two and Three*

12 Petitioner argues that his of-right PCR counsel was ineffective for not arguing that  
13 the state breached the terms of the plea agreement by failing to dismiss the pending  
14 prosecution in CR-20080113 (Ground Two) and for failing to argue that Petitioner did  
15 not agree to pay restitution to Wells Fargo Bank (Ground Three). Respondents argue that  
16 Petitioner failed to fairly present either of these claims to the court of appeals.  
17 Respondents are correct.

18 A petitioner satisfies the exhaustion requirement by fully and fairly presenting  
19 each claim to the highest state court. *See Insyxiengmay*, 403 F.3d at 668. For the purpose  
20 of exhausting state remedies, a claim for relief must include a reference to a statement of  
21 the facts in the state petition entitling the petitioner to relief. *Gray*, 518 U.S. at 162-63;  
22 *accord Picard*, 404 U.S. 270. A petitioner fully and fairly presents a claim to the state  
23

1 courts if he presents the claim (1) to the correct forum, *see* § 2254(c); (2) through the  
2 proper vehicle, *see Castille v. Peoples*, 489 U.S. 346, 351(1989); and (3) by providing the  
3 factual and legal basis for the claim, *see Weaver v. Thompson*, 197 F.3d 359, 364 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir.  
4 1999).

5  
6 Though Petitioner referenced the trial court's ruling on his fourth PCR (Ex. HH),  
7 that Rule 32 counsel was not ineffective for failing to argue "that the state neglected to  
8 dismiss a pending case CR-20080113 at the time of sentencing which was one of the  
9 terms of the plea agreement," and "that the court improperly imposed restitution," ex. LL,  
10 at 2, the only argument Petitioner actually developed in his petition for review was that  
11 the state breached the plea agreement and thus Petitioner should be allowed to withdraw  
12 from the plea. *See id.* at 3. The court of appeals generously interpreted this as Petitioner's  
13 argument on review that his of-right PCR counsel was ineffective, but did not address the  
14 claim because Petitioner did not explain how counsel's performance fell below prevailing  
15 professional norms or how he was prejudiced by any purportedly deficient performance.  
16 Ex. MM, at 4 (citing Rule 32.9(c)(1)(iv) (Rule 32 petition shall contain the reasons why  
17 the petition should be granted). Petitioner presented no facts describing either claim of  
18 IAC, neither did Petitioner make clear the federal legal theory which formed the basis of  
19 his IAC claim. *See id.* at 2-3. "Federal courts of appeals refuse to take cognizance of  
20 arguments that are made in passing without proper development. State appellate courts  
21 are entitled to follow the same practice." *Johnson v. Williams*, --- U.S. ---, 133 S.Ct.  
22 1088, 1095 (2013) (internal citations omitted). " The summary mention of an issue in a  
23 footnote, without reasoning in support of the appellant's argument, is insufficient to raise  
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1 the issue on appeal.” *Hilao v. Estate of Marcos*, 103 F.3d 767, 778 n.4 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1996)).  
2 Because Petitioner failed to present the operative facts, or indeed legal theory, of  
3 Grounds Two and Three to the state courts, the undersigned finds that Petitioner failed to  
4 fairly present Grounds Two and Three to the state courts.  
5

6 In Arizona, claims not previously presented to the state courts on either direct  
7 appeal or collateral review are generally barred from federal review because any attempt  
8 to return to state court to present them would be futile unless the claims fit into a narrow  
9 range of exceptions. *See* Ariz.R.Crim.P. 32.1(d)-(h), 32.2(a) (precluding claims not raised  
10 on direct appeal or in prior post-conviction relief petitions), 32.4(a) (time bar), 32.9(c)  
11 (petition for review must be filed within thirty days of trial court’s decision). Petitioner’s  
12 claims do not fit within any exception and, therefore, return to the state courts would be  
13 futile and the claims are barred from federal review. *Stewart*, 536 U.S. at 860; *Ortiz*, 149  
14 F.3d at 931-32; *Mata*, 185 Ariz 319, 334-35. These claims are “technically exhausted”  
15 but procedurally defaulted. Because Petitioner has shown neither cause nor prejudice, nor  
16 actual innocence, to excuse his failure to exhaust his claims in the state courts, this Court  
17 cannot address them. *Murray*, 477 U.S. at 488; *Peterson*, 319 F.3d at 1156. Accordingly,  
18 the Magistrate Judge recommends the District Court dismiss Grounds Two and Three of  
19 the Petition as procedurally defaulted.  
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#### 24 4. Ground Four

25 In Ground Four, Petitioner argues that the trial court violated his Due Process  
26 rights by deviating from the plea agreement at re-sentencing. Respondents assert that this  
27 claim is also procedurally defaulted. The undersigned agrees.  
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1           Petitioner raised this argument three times in his PCR proceedings. Ex. Z, at 6-7;  
2   Ex. HH, at 5-6; Ex. OO, at 22-23. The trial court found the claim precluded, or refused to  
3   address it because the court of appeals had found it precluded. Ex. AA, at 2; Ex. II, at 13;  
4   Ex. PP, at 29. The court of appeals affirmed the trial court's preclusionary rulings on this  
5   issue explaining that the claims, which were previously found waived, were precluded,  
6   pursuant to Rule 32.2(a)(3): "[b]ecause these claims were not raised in Martinez's of-  
7   right Rule 32 proceeding, they have been waived and are therefore precluded. Ex. FF, at ¶  
8   8; Ex. MM, at ¶ 5; Ex. RR, at ¶ 4.

11           A federal claim is barred from review by procedural default if the last state court  
12   rendering judgment on the claim "clearly and expressly" states that its ruling is based on  
13   a procedural bar. *Harris v. Reed*, 489 U.S. 255, 264 (1989). The Arizona Court of  
14   Appeals did so here. For a state procedural bar to constitute adequate and independent  
15   grounds to support a federal court's finding of procedural default, the rule must be "clear,  
16   consistently applied, and well-established at the time of the petitioner's purported  
17   default." *Wells v. Maass*, 28 F.3d 1005, 1010 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1994). Because Arizona's  
18   preclusion rule (Rule 32.2(a)(3)) is both "independent" and "adequate," either its specific  
19   application to a claim by an Arizona court, or its operation to preclude a return to state  
20   court to exhaust a claim, will procedurally bar subsequent review of the merits of that  
21   claim by a federal habeas court. *See Smith*, 536 U.S. at 860 (determinations made under  
22   Arizona's procedural default rule are "independent" of federal law); *see also Ortiz*, 149  
23   F.3d at 931-32 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1998) (rejecting argument that Arizona courts have not "strictly  
24   or regularly followed" Arizona Rule of Criminal Procedure 32); *Carriger v. Lewis*, 971

1 F.2d 329, 333 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1992) (*en banc*) (rejecting assertion that Arizona courts'  
2 application of procedural default rules had been “unpredictable and irregular”); *Mata*,  
3 185 Ariz 319, 334-35.

4 Therefore, because Petitioner’s claim was procedurally defaulted on independent  
5 and adequate state law grounds, the Court will not review it. *See Coleman*, 501 U.S. at  
6 729, (“This Court will not review a question of federal law decided by a state court if the  
7 decision of that court rests on a state law ground that is independent of the federal  
8 question and adequate to support the judgment.”). Because Petitioner has shown neither  
9 cause nor prejudice, nor actual innocence, to excuse his failure to exhaust his claims in  
10 the state courts, this Court cannot address them. *Murray*, 477 U.S. at 488; *Peterson*, 319  
11 F.3d at 1156. Accordingly, the Magistrate Judge recommends the District Court dismiss  
12 Ground Four of the Petition as procedurally defaulted.  
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